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. . . A State-wide peace convention was held in Topeka, Kansas, on February 12. It was called by Governor Capper, and several hundred delegates met at the afternoon session in Representative Hall. The morning meeting was held in the Supreme Court room, and committees on organization, resolutions, nominations, and credentials appointed. A resolution was passed that a peace and equity league be formed. Governor Capper was elected president; T. A. McNeal, secretary. Addresses were delivered by the governor; ex-Governor E. W. Hoch; Chancellor Strong, of Kansas University, and several others. In concluding, the governor said: "I called this meeting merely that the good people of Kansas might have opportunity for registering their protest against the lapse into barbarism which will for all time disgrace the twentieth century of the Christian era, and that we might thoughtfully and prayerfully consider ways and means whereby a recurrence of this world-wide catastrophe may be made impossible—whereby the world's people may dwell together in peace and unity."

. . . A bill has been introduced into Congress (February 3) by Representative Adair, of Indiana, to create a department of peace, with a Secretary of Peace.

. . . At the third annual meeting of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, held February 3-5 in Washington, D. C., considerable time was given to the subject of the bearings of commerce and trade on the peaceful relations between nations. Mr. Edward A. Filene, of Boston, discussed the question of "Trade Expansion and the European War." He said that nation-wide discussion of peace terms now would help to bring about the ultimate settlement of the war on a basis which would not leave the world an armed camp.

. . . Rev. John T. Judd, D. D., of Lewisburg, Pennsylvania, in an address before the local chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution, urged that a new idea of patriotism should be taught, and that nations should learn that their highest glory consists in extending hands of good will and fellowship to all mankind. He said:

Is there not a more excellent way of settling the disputes of nations? Does not the law of Christ apply to the relations between nations as well as individuals?

In some way our national ideals must be made to conform to the best we know, and the best we know comes in streams of light from the Sermon on the Mount and from the Cross on Calvary.

What, then, is true patriotism? It is love for one's country, you say; yes, but it is far more than sentiment; it means service and sacrifice, that the people of one's country may enjoy, to the full, life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness.

But patriotism does not make necessary the hating of any other country, even though that other country may have wronged our own. Love and good will will turn an enemy into a friend much more effectively than battleships and bullets. . . .

The builders of commonwealths and of nations are the men and women who, on farms and roads, in homes and shops and markets, do their daily task with fidelity; men and women who by their lives add something to the general welfare; who build over against their own homes a stronger bulwark for the State; men and women whose very presence is a benediction and whose memory is an inspiration; whose lives and spirits are baptized in the patriotism of peace.

. . . In a letter to the Atlanta Peace Society, Georgia, Thomas E. Watson, of Thomson, Georgia, after

making some very pertinent statements concerning the inexcusability of our nation entering into a militaristic policy, says:

Sane common sense is what our people need, together with a constant reference to the original policy of our Republic, which was that we would live at home, mind our own business, have nothing but commercial treaties with foreign nations, avoid entangling alliances, and avoid the standing army—which is to the nation what the constant carrying of a gun is to the individual.

. . . From the November Bulletin of the Japan Society of New York we quote the following:

"How much mischief the unscrupulous may work is shown in the effects of spreading of false news of an international nature in times like the present. Early in October the native Japanese journal, the *Yorodzu*, of Tokio, printed an alleged interview with a person described as Paymaster Malcock, U. S. N., declaring that the United States were actively preparing for war with Japan, and giving a mass of bogus detail as to armament, fleet, and army movements, winding up with the statement that 'the American authorities do not like to assume the offensive, but will have to do so in order to protect American interests in Chicago.' Now there is no such person as Paymaster Malcock known to the American Navy, and the whole article is a tissue of lies. . . . It turned out that *Yorodzu* had been egregiously imposed upon by a foreigner in Yokohama who introduced a stranger to one of its reporters as Paymaster Malcock. . . . It is curious how Yokohama furnishes so many people desiring to fuddle America's relations with Japan. . . ."

### Field Department Notes.

#### Department of New York and New Jersey.

A conference was held on the evening of February 9 in the court-house at Hudson, N. Y., attended by sixty or seventy people, which was said to be quite a representative audience. The plan under which the American Peace Society is forming organizations throughout the country was fully explained and addresses made by the Rev. Mr. McMaster and the director, Dr. Dutton. The success of the meeting was greatly favored by the enthusiastic and energetic action of Rev. George C. Yeisley, pastor of the First Presbyterian Church, who urged that no time be lost in forming an organization. This the committee voted to do, and officers were elected as follows: For president, Hon. Samuel Coffin; for secretary, Hon. John W. Gillette, and for treasurer, Mr. A. V. Le Master. Twenty-five of those present signed membership slips, thus becoming members of the Hudson Peace Society. This is a typical case of a quiet town where things do not move rapidly, but where it may be expected that a peace society will have cordial support. Encouraging letters have been received from Troy and Schenectady, indicating that some progress is being made toward the organizations desired.

The director has several engagements to speak in the near future, namely, before the California Club, at the Hotel Waldorf; a large men's club in New Haven, and the Cosmopolitan Club, of Columbia University.

#### South Atlantic States Department.

Since his return from New Orleans the Director of this department has been busy in the State of Georgia. *The Golden Age* has published in full several articles from his pen. Dr. Hall has also visited the Berry School at Rome, Cox College at College Park, addressed about two hundred women at the First Baptist Church

of Atlanta, and spoken at the Women's Study Club. He has sent out 200 copies of Dr. Butler's address to the members of the Georgia Peace Society, prepared a program for the Sunday schools to use in observing February 14, and has sent out some fifty copies of THE ADVOCATE OF PEACE. At this writing he is planning the North Carolina State Convention, to be held at Raleigh on February 20-21 (an account of which is given in another column).

#### Central West Department.

The absorbing event of interest in the middle West at this time is the nation-wide conference on peace to be held in Chicago on February 27 and 28, under the auspices of the Emergency Peace Federation. A detailed account of this gathering will appear in the April ADVOCATE OF PEACE.

The Chicago Peace Society appears to be taking a new lease of life. The new president, Mr. Henry C. Morris, is bent upon securing the active co-operation of the widest possible number of individual members and in organizing committees on membership, finance, legislation, libraries, speakers, and publications, relation with schools, relation with churches, program, and entertainment. For the work of pushing an active membership campaign, our office has secured the temporary services of a young man with experience as civic secretary of a smaller city. A careful follow-up system forms part of the plan for a membership campaign.

Mr. Lochner has addressed the following bodies since last month's report:

January 17, Citizens' Mass Meeting, Powers Theater; January 19, Woodlawn Woman's Club; January 20, Sears, Roebuck & Co. Y. M. C. A.; January 22, West Side W. C. T. U.; January 25, Chicago Beach Hotel; February 4, Ossoli Woman's Club, Highland Park, Ill.; February 10, Calumet High School; February 10, Central Y. M. C. A.; February 14, Association of Social Workers; February 15, Woman's City Club; February 17, Hyde Park High School; February 18, Chicago Ethical Society.

The Chicago office addressed a letter to the clergy of Chicago, calling attention to the desirability of observing February 14 as a day of thanksgiving for the hundred years of peace among English-speaking peoples. Some fifty ministers applied for literature.

On February 15 Mrs. Anna Garlin Spencer, of the executive committee of the New York Peace Society, gave a stirring peace message to the Woman's City Club. Hon. August Schvan, former chamberlain to the King of Sweden, and Dr. John Mez, of Munich, were also visitors in the city, and addressed various bodies.

The Peace Centenary Association, Chicago Group, of which the chairman and secretary are respectively the president and secretary of the Chicago Peace Society, is about to raise funds for a permanent memorial in commemoration of the century of peace. While the plans have not been disclosed to the public, it is not improper to state that the memorial will no doubt become one of the most celebrated art treasures in the city.

#### New England Department.

Under the joint auspices of the Maine Peace Society and the Maine Daughters of 1812 an elaborate celebration of the one hundredth anniversary of the ratification of the signing of the Treaty of Ghent took place in City Hall, Portland, Maine, Wednesday evening, February

17. Dr. James L. Tryon, Director of the New England Department, who was a schoolboy in Portland, was the guest of honor, delivering to a large and enthusiastic audience his stereopticon lecture, "One Hundred Years of Peace." The lecturer made special mention of Washington, Lincoln, and Longfellow, as their birthdays occur in February. Portland takes pride in the fact that the bust of Longfellow, her distinguished son, is in the Poet's Corner, Westminster Abbey, a picture of which always appears in Dr. Tryon's lecture. Prayer was offered by Rev. Charles M. Woodman, of the Friends' Church. Brief introductory remarks on the Treaty of Ghent were made by Mrs. Llewelyn M. Leighton, of the Daughters of 1812, who had served as chairman of the committee of arrangements. Col. Arthur M. Soule, of the Sons of Veterans, presided. At the close of Dr. Tryon's lecture, John B. Keating, British Vice-Consul, spoke of the friendly relations of the United States and Canada. British and American flags were used in the decorations and a cordial feeling of fraternity was shown throughout the exercises. All the patriotic societies of Portland were represented by invited representatives. High-school cadets of Portland acted as ushers, and a chorus of several hundred pupils of the public schools sang patriotic songs under the direction of George T. Goldthwaite, instructor in music. Prof. Will C. Macfarlane, the municipal organist, accompanied the singers and played several selections. President George L. Crosman, of the Maine Peace Society, and Superintendent of Schools Deforest H. Perkins planned to make addresses, but were unable to be present. The meeting aroused wide interest, which will result, it is thought, in adding materially to the membership of the Maine Peace Society.

While the New England Director was in Portland he arranged for the appointment of a committee to make a local canvass for membership in the society. He is also organizing membership committees in Lewiston, Bangor, and other cities, as he finds interest in the work of the American Peace Society and its branches becoming increasingly strong.

From Portland Dr. Tryon went to Exeter, New Hampshire, where he had a conference in the Probate Court room with several influential men and women who are especially interested in the promotion of the peace movement. At this conference, on recommendation of Dr. Tryon, a committee consisting of Col. Rufus N. Elwell, former speaker of the New Hampshire House of Representatives; Mrs. James H. Batchelder, and Mrs. William B. Folsom were appointed to report a month hence upon a constitution and list of officers for a local peace society. In presenting the question of the formation of a new section, Dr. Tryon paid fitting tribute to William Ladd, the founder of the American Peace Society, who was born at Exeter, and suggested that the new organization be called "The William Ladd Peace Society."

The New Hampshire Peace Society is offering fifty dollars in gold for the best oration on the relation of the International Peace Movement to the European War. The contest will take place on Peace Day, May 18, 1915, and is open to students in high schools and academies of New Hampshire. The annual meeting of the New Hampshire Peace Society was held on February 25, in Concord.

The Vermont Peace Society is continuing its membership campaign by means of letters of invitation sent by the secretary. An encouraging response has already been received.

On Tuesday, February 23, the Director began at Rockville a ten-day lecture tour in Connecticut. The topics upon which he spoke during the tour were "World Federation and Police" and "One Hundred Years of Peace," stereopticon lecture. His engagements included The Inter-Church Men's Club luncheon, Hartford; Men's Union, Congregational Church, West Hartford; Immanuel Congregational Church, Hartford; First Congregational Church, Bristol; Asylum Avenue Baptist Church, Hartford; Commonwealth Club, New Britain; John Winthrop Club; New London, and Yale University, New Haven. A thorough and well-planned membership canvass was also encouraged wherever an opportunity was possible during this tour.

On February 1 the Director conducted the weekly peace conference at the World Peace Foundation, and on February 8 lectured at the Episcopal Church at Orient Heights, East Boston.

### Statement of Trustees of Carnegie Endowment for International Peace.

The trustees of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace issued on February 17 the following statement concerning the European war:

The undersigned have been associated for some years in the execution of a trust to promote international peace, and our duties have involved a continual survey of the efforts to that end throughout the world.

We wish to say to all friends of peace that the dreadful war now raging affords no just cause for discouragement, no discredit to past efforts, and no reason to doubt that still greater efforts in the future may be effective and useful.

The war itself is teaching the gospel of peace through a lesson so shocking and so terrible that the most indifferent cannot fail to attend and understand it.

Not only have the destruction of life, the devastation, and the suffering in the warring countries passed all experience, but the cessation of production, the closing of markets, the blocking of trade routes, the interruption of exchanges have affected industry and caused ruin and poverty in all the peaceful countries of the world.

The universal interdependence of nations has been demonstrated and the truth forced upon every mind that the peace of all nations is the vital concern of every nation.

To cast our weak protest now among the tremendous forces that are urging on the great conflict would be futile; but the end of this war will come before long, and then the great question will stand for answer:

Shall the lesson be forgotten—the sacrifice lost?

That question the belligerent nations only will have the power to answer; but every one in the world will be entitled to be heard upon it, for it will be a question of civilization, the most momentous of our era.

It seems incredible that after this the stricken people will set their feet in the same old paths of policy and

suspicion which must lead them again to the same result.

Finding expression through a great multitude of voices everywhere, the general public opinion of mankind should influence the minds of the negotiators who settle the terms of peace and inspire them to a new departure in the establishment of justice as the rule of international relations.

While we must not be overconfident of our individual qualifications to point out the detailed methods through which the result may be accomplished, we may still advocate measures which seem practicable and appropriate to the purpose.

We can see that definite rules of national conduct should be agreed upon; that a court of competent jurisdiction should be established to judge of national conformity to those rules, and that new sanctions should be provided to compel respect for the judgments rendered.

Above all the motive and spirit of the new institutions should be clearly and fully not the promotion of ambition or the extension of power, but the safeguarding of human rights and the perfection of individual liberty.

Toward this high end the courage and hope and conviction of the humblest citizen of the most distant land may contribute.

*Signed:*

Joseph H. Choate, Andrew D. White, John W. Foster, Elihu Root, Luke E. Wright, Charlemagne Tower, Robert S. Woodward, Austen G. Fox, Jacob G. Schmidlapp, Thomas Burke, Robert S. Brookings, Oscar S. Straus, Samuel Mather, James L. Slayden, John Sharp Williams, Charles L. Taylor, Henry S. Pritchett, William M. Howard, Cleveland H. Dodge, Robert A. Franks, George W. Perkins, Nicholas Murray Butler, Andrew J. Montague, Arthur William Foster, James Brown Scott.

### A Dozen Truths About Pacifism.

By Alfred H. Fried.

*It is not true*

that pacifism has failed. *The truth is* that the lack of international organization has failed, and that a system of order between states will have to be established so that future wars may be avoided.

*It is not true*

That international law has become a chimera. *The truth is* that the very passionate indignation against its continued violation in this war has proved its necessity, and is a reason why it should be made more secure in the future.

*It is not true*

that international co-operation has been destroyed forever through this war. *The truth is* that in science, trade, commerce, sanitation, social welfare, etc., no nation can suffice for itself alone; each must co-operate with the others in its own interests.

*It is not true*

that the pacifists are working toward a premature peace, or that they are trying to influence public opinion in this direction. *The truth is* that, much as they deplore this war, they realize it will have